

given instruction in agriculture, manual training, and cobbling, — this year to be added blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, advanced carpentry.

The gift this year of a large building and separate blacksmith shop makes it possible to offer new industries, and also to take all the industrial work in a more thorough way.

It is well to remember right here that Calhoun is a settlement, and outside of the groups of boarding pupils and those coming daily from homes, is the larger group of families which are reached in the following different ways: The farmers' conferences and mothers' meetings have been held from the first

year, and still meet, — the farmers monthly, and the mothers every two weeks. These meetings are for the taking up of farm and home questions and not only help the people on the subjects discussed, but also bring them together for united work.

There is held an annual two-days teachers' conference for the Negro school-teachers of the county, an annual county farmers' conference, and an agricultural fair each fall is held on the school grounds for two days, when the farm products are exhibited, also all kinds of home work of the women. Attractive showings are made, and



MOTHER AND CHILD

mean much to those who remember when such exhibits would have been impossible.

Sunday afternoon services are held at the school, while, in the morning, teachers go out to the neighboring churches to teach in the Sunday-schools. The churches and schools of the county are visited as well as the homes in the community. All teachers try each year to call at the homes of the pupils in their classes, and this strengthens the bond between home and school.

Two Jeanes Fund schools are under the care of Calhoun; these are five and seven miles distant and are taught by

Calhoun graduates. The supervision of these schools is constant and under the charge of Calhoun's head teacher.

There is one part of Calhoun work that shows clearly results of the seventeen years of work.



THE OLD HOME

In 1894 a land company was started, without fully formed plans, beyond getting people out from under the crop mortgage system and debt, so as to be ready for what could be worked out for them. In January, 1896, a little piece of land, 120 acres, was bought and later sold to three men. In December of the same year 1,040 more acres were secured. Other purchases followed until 4,081 were offered for sale to Negroes, in tracts of 40 to 60 acres, a few 10-acre lots being held for women who desired them. This buying of land was made possible by loans from friends North, on which was paid 8 per cent interest, the legal Alabama rate.

In the thirteen years since first entering upon the land payments there has been paid \$36,100. Ninety-two deeds have been given to eighty-five persons. New houses have been built at a total cost of \$19,000. These houses contain three to eight rooms and are owned by families who moved out of one-room cabins.

Results are seen in other ways than in land and houses. The homes are better kept, the lives in them are purer and better. The people are learning that the only freedom in life is to owe no man anything. The young people go out from school to help their families and others; some graduates are coming back to Calhoun as teachers; other graduates have pretty, attractive



THE NEW HOME

homes where the daily life is a constant help to those around them. Graduates and ex-students carry to their homes and communities what they have learned at Calhoun, and many a place is made better by their lives. Every year from six